

APPENDIX 1

Personal Protective Equipment Requirements

Introduction The following information is provided to give you a more comprehensive understanding of the regulatory requirements for personal protective equipment (PPE). This appendix outlines the scope, guidance and exemptions for 3CCR § 6738 and § 6739. It also provides information and standards applicable to all other laws and regulations that require the use of PPE.

**Exceptions/
substitutions to
labeling
required PPE** The definition of “Conflict with labeling” (3CCR § 6000) provides that the use of PPE consistent with the exceptions and substitutions listed throughout 3CCR § 6738 is not a conflict with labeling.

Both employers and employees may utilize any of these exceptions or substitutions from labeling required PPE (including but not limited to closed systems and enclosed cabs) and comply with FAC § 12973 and/or 3CCR § 6738.

PPE standards 3CCR § 6601 states that whenever pesticide labeling requires the use of PPE or other restrictions or procedures, the application of the labeling requirement to an owner, operator of property, their families and others must be consistent with any applicable standards found in the WH&S regulations. See the General Inspection Procedures on page 8 of the manual for more information.

**In this
appendix** This appendix contains the following topics.

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Eyewear Provided and Used 3CCR § 6738(a) & (b)

Scope: All employees handling pesticides when:

- Required by labeling.
- Mixing or loading.
- Cleaning, adjusting or repairing equipment.
- Applying using hand-held, vehicle-mounted or towed equipment.
- Flagging.

When pesticide labeling specifies a particular type of eye protection, the employee must use the type specified. When pesticide labeling does not specify any particular kind of eye protection, DPR allows the use of safety glasses, goggles or face shields. 3CCR § 6738 requires that when employees mix or load pesticides, adjust, clean or repair equipment that contains pesticides, or apply pesticides by hand or ground rig, the minimum protection required are safety glasses that provide front, brow and temple protection. See exemptions below.

When it appears that there is an excessive gap between the glasses and the face of the pesticide handler, then a simple test using a pencil can be used to determine if the safety glasses provide front and supplemental brow and temple protection. See examples of unacceptable and acceptable protective eyewear and the pencil fit test in **Figure's A and B** on page [236](#). The pencil test may be used to determine and document the lack of brow and/or temple protection. This is a simple field test that can be used to provide evidence in a civil penalty hearing.

Some fumigant labeling only requires eye protection during the introduction of the fumigant (i.e., the opening and closing of the cylinder valve) and while in close proximity of the cylinder when open.

Exemptions:





- When injecting or incorporating pesticides into soil using vehicle-mounted or towed equipment.
- When vehicle-mounted spray nozzles are located below the employee and the nozzles are directed downward.
- When applying vertebrate pest control baits that are placed without being propelled from application equipment.
- When applying solid fumigants (including aluminum phosphide, magnesium phosphide, and smoke cartridges) to vertebrate burrows.
- Baiting insect monitoring traps or applying non-insecticidal lures.
- Antimicrobial agents used as sanitizers, disinfectants or medical sterilants are exempt under the conditions of 3CCR § 6720.
- PCAs or professional foresters and their employees performing crop adviser tasks. (3CCR § 6720)
- Consumer products see 3CCR § 6720(e).

Continued on next page

Exemptions that apply when required eye protection is immediately available to the handler:

- When working in an enclosed cab.
- When mixing or loading pesticides via a non-pressurized closed mixing system.

The following table provides examples of acceptable eye protection PPE.

| Labeling Statement | Acceptable PPE | Examples |
|---|---|---|
| Protective eyewear -OR- Safety glasses | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Shielded safety glasses; or • Face shield; or • Goggles; or • Full-face respirator | Safety glasses with supplemental brow and temple protection  |
| Goggles | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Goggles; or • Full-face respirator | Goggles  |
| Face shield | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Face shield; or • Full-face respirator | Face shield  |
| Full-face respirator | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Full-face respirator | Full-face respirator  |

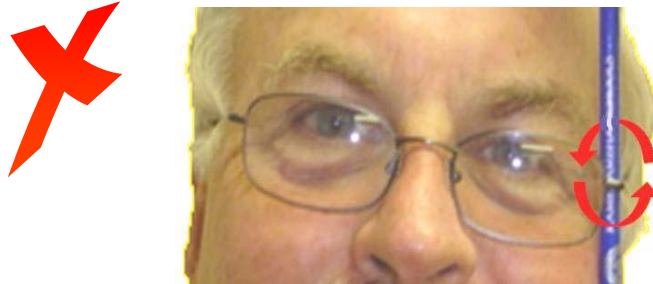
Continued on next page

How To Verify That Safety Glasses Are Acceptable.

Apply this simple test to determine if safety glasses have brow and temple protection.

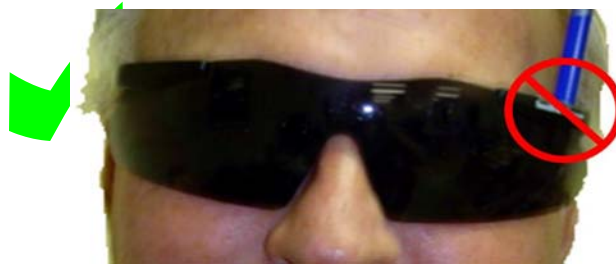
Determine if protective eyewear has acceptable brow and temple protection.

Figure A



This is not considered acceptable protective eyewear. The pencil test shown in **Figure A** indicates that the pencil can easily be placed between the glasses and the face and freely rotate within the surrounding space. This illustration shows that there is no supplemental "brow and temple protection" provided by these glasses.

Figure B



This is considered acceptable protective eyewear. The pencil test shown in **Figure B** indicates that the pencil cannot easily be placed between the glasses and the face and freely rotate within the surrounding space. This illustration shows that there is supplemental "brow and temple protection" provided by these glasses.